

## FRANCE NEED HAVE NO FEAR

If the Germans Observe the  
New Armistice Terms,  
Says Gherardi

## COUNTRY IS FACING BIG FOOD SHORTAGE

People Are in a Restless and  
Fluid Condition at  
Present

Paris, Feb. 19.—Captain Walter R. Gherardi of the United States navy, who has been in Germany for two weeks studying economic and general conditions, has returned to Paris and reports that he found much unemployment throughout the country and a restless, fluid condition that threatens the peace of the immediate future. He says Germany's food supplies are limited to nearly exhausted reserves, which cannot last longer than next month, leaving a great gap to be filled before harvest.

The German army, he says, has shrunk to insignificance and is no longer formidable. If the Germans observe the new armistice terms now being framed, involving disarmament of all but a sufficient number of soldiers to prevent internal disorders, most of the entente representatives here believe that France need have no further fear from that quarter and that there can be no reason for delaying the conclusion of a peace treaty.

## GERMAN TYRANT GIVEN NO PREFERENCE

Was Forced to Stand in Line with Un-  
washed Refugees in Order to Get  
Food After He Had Fled  
Into Holland.

The Hague, Feb. 19 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Baron Von der Lancken, formerly German civil governor of Belgium, sought refuge in Holland when the Germans retreated from Belgium. Von der Lancken was the man to whom the American minister, Brand Whitlock, delivered his vain appeal to spare the life of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in October, 1915, for aiding the British, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium. Von der Lancken then told Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American legation, that the sentence imposed by the military governor on Miss Cavell was final and that the civil governor could not overrule it.

When Von der Lancken arrived here he went to the German legation, but in order to obtain food cards, he had to apply to the police station, where he failed miserably in his efforts to obtain preferential treatment as a "distinguished visitor." A chance caller there found him in line with a group of unwashed refugees, his well-groomed figure out of keeping with his surroundings. He was compelled to stand in line for two hours before his wants were attended to.

To one who remembers the time when to get a word from Von der Lancken in Brussels it was necessary to give two days' notice, after which one had to struggle through a bodyguard of haughty, suspicious underlings, the spectacle of this exquisite specimen of Prussian junkerdom waiting his turn in the file amid the grimy proletariat afforded an excellent illustration of "the times that are changed."

## SURPLUS LARGELY INCREASED.

New England Tel. & Tel. Co. Heard at  
Annual Meeting To-day.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The annual meeting of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company was held to-day. The report of the directors covers only the first seven months of 1918, due to the fact that on August 1 the government took over the control and operation of all telephone companies. The total operating revenues for the seven months' period were \$14,300,504.87 and the operating expenses \$9,999,938.27. Adjustments of taxes, etc., due to the federal control and operation of the telephone properties of the country resulted in charges against surplus, so that the total increase in surplus for the seven months' period amounts to \$259,138.77.

During the seven months, the number of owned stations had increased by 25,645, making the then total number of owned stations 607,952. The number of employees on that date was 13,418. This represented a reduction, accounted for by the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the male forces of the company entered the government service. The actual number of the female employees was 1269, and there were 18 deaths, nine killed and nine died of disease. The report is signed by Ex-President Spaulding, who was succeeded on Feb. 1 by Matt B. Jones.

## RESIGNED IN ANGER.

When Allies Refused to Consider Ger-  
many's Requests.

Basle, Feb. 18.—Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, told the German cabinet on Sunday that he would resign if Germany's conditions in reference to a renewal of the armistice was rejected according to a Weimer dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung. He said it would be impossible for him to continue his foreign policy while the French were "notoriously aiming at a resumption of hostilities."

When the armistice was signed, the foreign minister resigned. The cabinet requested him to remain in office.

**POST-TOASTIES**  
"make a feller think  
its summer time"  
—says Bobby

## SERBIAN PRIESTS WERE SLAUGHTERED

Confirmatory Evidence Given by Pastor  
of Church at Pirot, Serbia, Who Es-  
caped Similar Fate by Feign-  
ing Death After He Had  
Been Shot.

Pirot, Serbia, Feb. 18 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Confirmatory evidence of the slaughter of Serbian priests by Bulgarians during the war, was given to a representative of the Associated Press by Rev. Miliya Yontschitch, pastor of one of the churches here, who personally witnessed the massacre of 20 of his colleagues and one Serbian officer. All, he says, were shot and many were burned alive.

Father Yontschitch escaped a similar fate only by feigning death after he had been shot. He exhibited to the Associated Press correspondent two bullet wounds in his left shoulder. Another priest, Rev. Thomas Popovitch of Pirot, escaped by fleeing across the mountain road.

The murder of the priests took place Nov. 25, 1915, in the village of Kremencia, about 35 miles east of Nish, according to the story of Father Yontschitch, which follows:

Father Yontschitch, in company with 22 other Serbian priests, was taken by Bulgarians from Pirot to Nish, where they were thrown into a cell and forced to live for five days without food or water. After his release he and his companions, who included Lieutenant Tasa Gorgevitch of the Serbian army, were marched by their captors for 13 hours to Bela Palanka, 30 miles east of Nish, an armed guard walking behind each.

About two hours' walk from Bela Palanka, the priests came to a halt and were ordered to turn off the road into a very small valley to the right. It was after midnight and half a moon gave the only illumination to the lonely mountain roads and valleys. The priests had not gone far when the guards shot them in their backs.

Father Yontschitch dragged himself in the darkness behind a large rock, whence he could see, the whole scene of murder being enacted by the Bulgars.

He saw his colleagues dragged, some dead, some half alive, to pyres which had been prepared for them, and their bodies thrown to the flames.

Many of the men, said Father Yontschitch, were still alive when the Bulgars saturated their bodies with gasoline and set them afire. Flames spread about them and they pleaded piteously for mercy but their pleas were met with sneers. After the flames had spent themselves, said Father Yontschitch, the charred bodies of 21 victims were thrown into two holes. Arms, legs, heads, he said, were left protruding, exposed to the ravages of dogs and wolves that infest the mountains in the neighborhood.

The Bulgars left the scene before day-break. Father Yontschitch made his way on foot to the village of Ponor, and eventually to Pirot, his home. From that time, 21 months he concealed himself from the Bulgars under the floor of the house. He lived almost like a rat, food being lowered to him through a hole in the floor. The Associated Press correspondent visited this place and saw the wretched conditions under which Yontschitch lived. When the priest emerged from his self-imposed confinement, his appearance had so changed that his friends failed to recognize him. He was later seized by the Bulgars and sent to a prison camp at Eski Djuma, near the Rumanian frontier, where for three months his only food was a slice of bread and a few pieces of leek each day. When the war ceased, Father Yontschitch and 150 other Serbian priests were returned home.

To confirm the priest's story, the correspondent visited the spot where the victims of the massacre were buried. The place is obscured on all sides by mountains. Many bones, skulls and parts of the priests' vestments were scattered about in confusion. The correspondent found near the bones a number of empty cartridges of Bulgarian manufacture. Little candles had been placed in the ground by local peasants who came each day to say prayers over the graves after the Bulgarian evacuation.

An international investigating commission is expected soon to examine the scene.

## PRISONERS EAGER TO WORK.

Kept Busy to Maintain Health and Drive  
Away the "Blues."

London, Feb. 19 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Proof of the eagerness of war prisoners to find in work escape from the depressing monotony of confinement behind barbed wire is revealed in the Rubleben exhibition which has been opened here by Princess Patricia of Connaught. It shows, too, the resourcefulness of the English captives in the German camp at Rubleben and how occupation not only kept them healthy in mind but actually, according to physicians, saved the lives of many who would have succumbed to despair.

In the early days of the camp the craftsmen among the prisoners found the greatest difficulty in obtaining materials. A bit of wood or a scrap of old iron was a prize.

Among the exhibits is a dainty little machine, perfect in every detail. Before the artificer could make it, he had to steal the brass knob from the commandant's desk.

A triple-expansion engine in running order represents eighteen weeks' labor. The raw materials were scraps of metal found in the camp's ash can.

You see pretty purses and handbags. They were made from the skins of rats trapped by the prisoners.

Toward the end there was established at the camp a well-organized handicraft department with about 200 pupils, in art, metal work, bookbinding, woodcarving and carpentry.

The exhibition is to help repatriated prisoners, but many of the exhibits are not for sale, the makers refusing to part with work that cost them such patient toil.

## BRINGS PEACE TO THE SOLDIER

The Fifth Liberty Loan Will Give the  
Fighting Men What We Enjoy Now.

The fifth Liberty loan, the victorious fifth, will go to give the splendid soldiers and sailors of the United States what the people at home have had for two months already. It will bring them back to enjoy peace.

They have won it for us, at what expense to themselves the long roll of casualties has told in part, but they are still abroad or on the way back to us. We are welcoming those who have come with joy at their return and in pride for their glorious deeds.

To care for them in these months that intervene, to demobilize the millions with due care, to give them back to the ways of peace at home is the work of the fifth loan.

If any men in the world have earned for their own country the right to return to peace pursuits, well equipped and



... and at the Waldorf-Astoria

## A fact:

The Waldorf in New York is but one of the many hotels all over the country, where Fatima is the largest-selling cigarette. The same thing is true, for example

- at the Astor, New York, where over 200,000 Fatimas are sold every month;
- at the Willard, in Washington;
- at the Gibson and the Sinton, in Cincinnati;
- at the Copley Plaza, the Touraine, the Parker House and Young's, in Boston;
- and at dozens of other leading hotels (and clubs, too) all over the country.

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.

# FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—At such places as these, low price doesn't count. Fatimas lead in sales, not because of their low price, but because men PREFER them to higher-priced cigarettes. They prefer Fatima's taste; and they find that Fatimas treat them right.

abundantly provided, they are the American overseas forces.

Peace has its opportunities no less than war. Those who share in the fifth Liberty loan get not only an investment unsurpassed anywhere in the world, but they buy the bonds which clinch the greatest peace. They see to it that the fighters who have won the peace for them are denied nothing as they return to their homes.

The soldiers were prepared for anything they had to face in France. The men at home who are at peace because of the soldiers will prepare at once to take liberally of the fifth Liberty loan.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

Goes to Conference After Senate Passed  
Measure Last Night.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—The annual rivers and harbors bill, carrying appropriations totaling \$33,000,000, was sent to conference to-day for the adjustment of differences between the Senate and House drafts. The measure was passed last night by the Senate without a record vote, after a week's debate.

## RUSSIANS TRIED TO THROW OFF SOVIET

Members of Russian Committee in Paris  
Deplore Tendency in Allied Circles  
to Belittle the Actual Work  
of Russians in Russia.

Paris, Feb. 19 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Members of the Russian committee in Paris deplore the tendency of some newspapers in the allied countries to belittle the actual work of Russians in Russia to overthrow the soviet government headed by Lenin and Trotsky. Prince Lvoff and his associates on the committee point to the thousands of Russian officers and soldiers executed by soviet order as proof of the activity of Russians within bolshevik territory against the soviet dictators.

In a conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Dr. Boris A. Bakmeteff, the Russian minister to the United States, asserted that only a small part of the former Russian empire actually is under bolshevik control and that the Russian troops predominate in the army that has driven the red forces out of Siberia and are threatening soviet authority from north and south Russia.

Prince Savinkoff, who was minister of war under the Kerensky regime, who recently arrived in Paris, is typical of many Russian leaders who have been in Russia striving for the restoration of a more sane order. Savinkoff, like many other fearless opponents of the bolshevik, has been working constantly in bolshevik territory for the last year. He planned the capture of Yaroslavl last July, a movement which threatened the overthrow of the Moscow government for a time and was put down by the bolsheviks at great cost of life and supplies.

Although the bolsheviks put a high price on Savinkoff's head, he managed to escape them through various disguises and subterfuges and left Russia by way of Siberia, coming from Vladivostok di-

rectly to France by sea. His activities extended into nearly every section of Russia and he had many narrow escapes. Of all the prominent social revolutionists who have been pitted against the bolshevik regime Savinkoff is said to be the most feared by Lenin and Trotsky. He figured prominently as one of the most dreaded terrorists under the imperial regime.

Marie Spiridonova and scores of other members of anti-bolshevik factions have done heroic work within the last nine months which resulted in insurrections against the bolsheviks, so the members of

the Russian committee say, but the bolsheviks have controlled the Russian news so thoroughly that the outside world has known only of the movements which assumed big proportions in districts within telegraphic reach of foreign newspapers.

## His Reason.

"It's generous of you, Smith, to wish me luck in my engagement to the girl I cut you out of."

"My boy, don't mention it. I wish you luck because I know you'll need it."

Boston Transcript.

THE LENOX and THE BRUNSWICK

A Richer luxury, a greater comfort has been added to this charming hostelry through remodeling and new furnishings of rare beauty.

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In Copley Square, Boston

Two Boston Hotels ruled by a single thought SERVICE

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**DELANO POTTER & CO'S**  
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Sold where the best Tea is sold